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FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

Meſſrs. CHILDS & SWAINE,

The following is an extract of a letter from Doctor Prieſtly, to the Rev. Edward Burne of Birmingham; as the publication from which it is taken, may not be generally read, the inſertion of it in your paper may poſſibly be not unintereſting to your numerous Correſpondents.

"ON this account I rejoice to ſee the warmth with which the cauſe of Orthodoxy (that is of *long eſtabliſhed opinions* however erroneous) and that of the Hierarchy is now taken up by its friends—Becauſe if their ſyſtem be not well founded, they are *only accelerating its deſtruction*. In fact, they *are aſſiſting* ME *in the proper diſpoſal of thoſe trains of gunpowder*, which have been ſome time accumulating, and at which they have taken ſo great an alarm, and *which will certainly blow it up* at length, and perhaps as *ſuddenly* as *unexpectedly*, and as *completely* as the late overthrow of the arbitrary government in France.—If an inhabitant will not ſubmit to a thorough examination and reaſonable repairs of the building he occupies, the conſequence muſt be that without gunpowder, or even a high wind, *it muſt ſome time* or *other fall*, and happy may he think himſelf if *he can eſcape unhurt from the ruins*. If this ſhould be the caſe with the Church of England, the Clergy cannot ſay, they have had no warning;—They are laboring for its deſtruction *more than I am! ! ! If I be laying gunpowder*, they are providing the match, and their part of the buſineſs ſeems to be in greater forwardneſs than mine." What a contraſt is exhibited between the two rival nations of France and England, and *how many Engliſhmen bluſh to look upon it!*

"Another fooliſh and unjuſt war, like that with America, which was chiefly urged by the Clergy (and ſuch another, if the court propoſes, the Clergy will ſecond) can hardly fail to bring their affairs to a *criſis*. If they be wiſe they will *conſider the ſigns of the times*, and be very temperate in all their proceedings. *Itas eſt and ab hoſte doceri.*

"*Let them take care leſt* by too vigorouſly reſiſting our application, they ſhould do themſelves the *moſt ſerious evil. I have always been an avowed enemy to all eſtabliſhments of Chriſtianity! ! !* But many diſſenters are not ſo. I foreſee however, *that they ſoon will be*, and that by means of theſe diſcuſſions, the ſentiment will become more general in the Nation at large. It begins to be adopted even by the Catholics.

"The utility of eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments is a queſtion that it behoves the Clergy always to keep out of ſight as much as poſſible; and if they proceed as they have began, *I ſhould be ſorry to enſure their ſyſtem twenty years longer*. Whether I be more pleaſed, or diſpleaſed with their preſent violence let them now judge. The greater their violence the *greater* is *our confidence*, and *final ſucceſs*.

"Nations, and all great bodies of Men, will learn very little except in the *dear* School of experience."

This letter carries with it its own comment. Compare the bigotry which *it* breathes, with the hypocritical meekneſs which characterizes the one he addreſſed to the inhabitants of Birmingham, and let an impartial perſon decide which contains the real ſentiments of the Doctor—*which* we ſhould be induced to believe to be the real and true principles of the diſſenters as promulgated by their Apoſtle; thoſe which in an hour of ſecurity were preſented to the world, or thoſe which were extorted under the dread of an Engliſh *Lanterne*. The Fanaticiſm the Rancor, the intemperate zeal entertained againſt the eſtabliſhed Church, with which the foregoing letter is ſo replete, muſt fill every religious mind with apprehenſions for the ſecurity of their opinions; and makes us almoſt rejoice at the deſtruction of thoſe writings which (if we may judge from the paſt) could only contribute to ſubſtitute dangerous ſcepticiſm for religion, and under the maſk of Liberty to introduce anarchy and licentiouſneſs. ARISTIDES.

BIRMINGHAM

Is the largeſt manufacturing town in England, and is ſituated about 110 miles N. W. of London. It is no incorporation, and therefore is free for any perſon to go and ſettle there. This has contributed greatly to the increaſe not only of the trade, but of the number of the buildings. In the year 1782 there were about 10,000 dwelling-houſes; and the number has ſince been continually increaſing.

FROM THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

MR. HASWELL,

If you deem the following worthy inſertion, by giving it a place you will oblige a cuſtomer.

THREE gentlemen who late in converſe ſat,
Thoughts bumper-rais'd inſpir'd a learned chat,
Aſpiring fancy fled on airy wings,
From *well-prim'd* grog to ſupernatural things.
One ſaid the moon was nothing but a fog,
The ſecond ſaid, he'd lay a nip of grog
'Twas like the earth—becauſe he could eſpy,
Both land and water with his naked eye;
The third, a grave, well-fatt'ned, witty man,
Slowly aroſe, and gracefully began,
My friends, I have a proof its weight will bear,
It is not land which we diſcover there,
For if it was, the jobbers of New-York
Would have their patents there, and men to work.

BERLIN, July 20.

THE rejoicings that have lately occupied our Court, on account of the contract of marriage, which was ſigned the 17th inſtant, between our charming Princeſs Royal and the King of England's ſecond ſon, an event that ſeems to give univerſal ſatisfaction in this country, have been ſucceeded by the various arrangements neceſſary on the breaking up of the camp of obſervation that had been formed with things that wore an hoſtile appearance, but to which the prudence of your Court has, it ſeems, put a happy termination.

Our roads are filled with the regiments going to their different garriſons, from whence they will not be ſummoned, for ſome time at leaſt.

The Deputies from Dantzic left this city yeſterday, highly ſatisfied with the ſucceſs of their miſſion, and the condeſcenſion of our new Prime Miniſter; they are ſtill to remain under the protection of the Court of Warſaw; but, on the other hand, accorded ſome valuable commercial advantages to the Court of Berlin.

LINTZ, July 14.

By letters from Vienna we learn, that on the 4th inſt. the Marquis de Noailles, the Ambaſſador of France, had a private conference with the Prince de Kaunitz, who deſired him to inform the National Aſſembly, that his Imperial Majeſty had determined by no means to intermeddle with the affairs of the French Conſtitution, ſo long as they related only to France; but that faithful to his perſonal ties, faithful to the duties of blood, of friendſhip and alliances, he ſhould conſider the ill treatment which the King, Queen, and Family, ſhould ſuffer, as done to himſelf, and the outrages committed againſt Royal Majeſty as violations of the reſpect due to him.

The ſame letters ſtate, that for ſome days paſt an inveteracy had manifeſted itſelf againſt the French Nation, which had never before been experienced, and which appeared likely to become general; and this diſpoſition of mind indicated a rupture, which many perſons already conſider inevitable, They likewiſe add, that all the baggage of the Ambaſſador of France had been packed up ever ſince the beginning of the month, in which ſtate it continued, which probably muſt have been occaſioned either by his expectation of being recalled, or of his determination of quitting a country, where he had ever before enjoyed all the blandiſhments annexed to the eminent poſt which he occupies, and which perſonal conſiderations have rather ſtrengthened than weakened.

ROME, July 13.

The prevention of the flight of the king of France has cauſed to diſappear all the preparations which had been made for public rejoicings. The Pope, all infallible as he is, had ordered a Nuncio to go from Bruſſels to preſent to the King whom he believed to be at Metz, a brief, in which he extolled and felicitated his majeſty and abuſed the French nation. The king of Naples went even farther, he cauſed Te Deum to be ſung, ſtopped and diſmaſted the French veſſels in his ports, and gave 3000 ducats to the maſter of an Engliſh veſſel, who firſt brought him news of the flight of his brother in-law. A crowd of French quitted Rome to join the Moſt Chriſtian King whom they believed to be in Germany.

BRUSSELS, July 18.

The King of Sweden, although expected, has not arrived here. The Congreſs at Aix-la-Chapelle has become highly intereſting.—M. de Calonne is expected here from London, where it is ſaid he has been unſucceſsful. He will proceed to Worms, to communicate to his Prince (M. de Conde) the plans concerted with the Cabinet of St. James's with reſpect to France.

It is reported, that the manifeſto of the Diet of Ratiſbon is ready for publication.

The French arrive here daily, among whom the lawyers adopt the uniform of the Princes, which is a blue coat, with red waiſtcoat, and gilt buttons with a fleur de lys.

Many Pariſian girls, impelled by their ariſtocratic principles, and the apprehenſion of being more narrowly watched than heretofore, have lately arrived here.

JULY 26.

Public affairs are very far from having taken a regular channel in this capital; a buz of popular murmur, which increaſes every day, and gains more and ſubſtantial advocates, is heard to prevail.

This morning their Royal Highneſſes appeared on the parade at the Palace Royale, and rewarded the ſquadron of the regiment de la Tour cavalry with a gold medal, as an honorable acknowledgment of their vigorous conduct againſt the Patriots in the laſt campaign; the medal was eſtimated at 150 Louis d'ors, and bore the portrait of his Majeſty Leopold II. beſides other military emblems; at the ſame time the ſubaltern officers and ſoldiers, who had particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, were rewarded with a medal of honor, and the officers with the croſs of the order of Maria Thereſa. The above medallion was attached to the ſtandard of their regiment by her Royal Highneſs Maria Chriſtina, amidſt the applauſe of an immenſe multitude of people, amongſt whom were numbers of French officers, with legions of other French, in white cockades. The Prince de Wirtemberg aſſiſted their Royal Highneſſes in the ceremony.

VIENNA, July 26.

A new plan is ſpoken of reſpecting Dantzic and Thorne, which has been agreed upon by Auſtria, Pruſſia, and Ruſſia.

It does not now appear that the Emperor means to direct his arms againſt France, which he probably would have done, had the King and his family effected their eſcape.

Nevertheleſs, ſeveral perſons have been arreſted here for having exalted the conduct of the French, and blamed the Auſtrian Miniſtry.

PARIS, July 29.

The apprehenſions of an invaſion daily increaſe.

The Marquis de Bouille has obtained the ſame rank in the ſervice of Sweden that he held in that of France. His prediction, ſo much ridiculed, will probably ſoon be verified, of his leading on the armies of foreign powers, to overturn the new conſtitution.

The King of Sweden, it is ſaid, has actually declared himſelf againſt France. He will no doubt be ſoon followed by the Emperor, and the other confederated powers,

The report of the reviſional committee has been made to the other committees. It will be ſubmitted to the Aſſembly in a day or two. It compriſes all the decrees of the Aſſembly which are merely conſtitutional, and may therefore be termed the *Magna Charta* of France. In this form it will be preſented to the King for his acceptance or refuſal.

Their Majeſties are never ſeen, and little heard of. They are as cloſely confined as if they were immured for life in one of the cells of the former Baſtile to them, and from the preſent temper of the people, and the alarm which every where reigns, there is little chance of their unhappy condition being bettered.

It is affirmed in ſome of the papers, with great confidence, that certain merchants at Bruſſels have advanced a loan of 12,000,000 of livres on the credit of the Civil Liſt, for the purpoſe of aiding a counter-revolution; but it is not very likely that monied men would part with their caſh on ſuch ſecurity.

It has long been expected by many, that the right of Prieſts to marry would be recognized by the National Aſſembly; and in proportion as the conſtitutional body approached to the termination of its labours, the deciſion of this point ſeemed nearer at hand. In the mean time ſeveral Prieſts have anticipated the wiſhed-for reform, and entered, as the phraſe is, into *proviſional* contracts of marriage.

This day, at half paſt one o'clock, eight million livres of Aſſignats were burnt in the Court-yard of the *Caiſſe de l'Extraordinaire*; 208,000,000

livres of the National Assignats (about eight millions sterling) have now been burnt.

Some few of the Departments have, as was anticipated, sent Addresses against the Decree of the 15th, but they are extremely unimportant; and we find, even by the exceptions, that France is united on the question of its Government by a King.

At the celebration of the 14th at Lisle, the head of M. de Bouille was carried in effigy on a pike, burned, and the ashes thrown in the air.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, July 26.

M. Desmeuniers, from the Committee of Constitution. "It is unnecessary to trouble you with arguments on the importance of a deliberation on the mode of calling out the public force. Now that the revolution is almost complete, you will naturally be desirous of putting a stop to popular tumults, and re-establishing obedience to the law. A judicious law on the action of the public force will encourage the timid, and silence the calumniators of your labours; and if any of the emigrants should continue to shew hostile intentions, it will protect their property till new crimes oblige you to proceed to sequestration. This protection will be the only revenge worthy of you, and the great nation whom you represent."

The plan proposed by the committee was then read and adopted, by which insurrection or riot, under all imaginable circumstances, is defined, and all persons, whether enrolled in the National Guard or not, are required to succour the Gendarmerie Nationale, any magistrate or public officer, as soon as the words *force a la Loi* are pronounced, without any other requisition.

A letter was read by the Council General of Corsica, written on the news of the King's flight, expressing their resolution to concur in whatever measures the National Assembly should think fit to adopt for the protection of the empire, but at all events to maintain that freedom which they had so lately recovered.

A letter from Rethel announced, that General Bouille is encamped near the walls of the Abbaye d'Orval with an army of near 15,000 men, which were the Nucleus of a more formidable army that was soon to attack them hostilely.

"Let them come," said the writer, "The Frenchman,—*intrepid* when he fought for his KINGS, will be *invincible* when he fights for LIBERTY."

The following laconic address from the citizens of Verdun to the National Assembly, was followed by twelve folio pages full of signatures:

"We are ready to die for the maintenance and execution of our Laws."

July 30.

Shall there be still any Orders of Knighthood in France.

This question came under discussion.—M. *Camus*, in the name of the Committees appointed to examine this question, endeavored to prove that military and honorary decorations ought, in a free state like France, to be considered as recompences simply to *individuals*; and no longer to serve as a basis for *collective* bodies which the new order of things does not tolerate.

M. Languinus said, that it could only be by destroying the orders that they should at length be able to cleanse away the remains, of the *dunghill of Aristocracy*.

M. Anthoine did not oppose the retaining some military recompences; but he proposed that the King, and the princes of his family, instead of wearing a blue ribband, should for the future be decorated with one consisting of the three national colours.

Messrs. Regnault, Chabraud, and la Paule, spoke in favour of the extinction of the Orders.

Without insisting that all the *orders* ought to be preserved. M. Malouet maintained, that the prosperity, and even the existence, of the foreign commerce of France, depended on the retaining the Order of Malta. The reasons which he adduced, for his opinion, however did not convince the Assembly, which, after some debate, passed the following decree:

1. All Orders of Knighthood, or other Orders, all Corporations, Decorations, or external signs, which suppose distinctions of birth in France, and similar ones shall not be established in future.
2. The military decoration at present existing being, like every honorary recompence, purely individual and personal, cannot serve as a basis to any corporation, and there cannot be exacted, upon conferring it, any other oath than the Civic one. The decoration of the heretofore *Order of Merit* shall hereafter be considered as the same with that of St. Louis.
3. No Frenchman shall be permitted to take any of the qualities and titles suppressed by the decrees of 19th of June 1790—even not by adding to their names the words *heretofore*, *&c.*—No public officer can receive any commission, deed or other writing in which these qualities shall make a part. The Committees of Constitution and Criminal Jurisprudence shall make out a plan of a decree respecting the punishments to be inflicted on those who shall infringe this law.
4. Every Frenchman who shall demand or obtain admission, or shall preserve his title in any foreign order founded upon the distinctions of rank and birth, shall be thereby divested of his quality of a French citizen, but may notwithstanding be employed in the military service as well as any other foreigner.

On the motion of M. Tranchet, the following addition, founded upon the first article, was adopted:

The National Assembly reserves to itself to determine the sole and common distinction which shall be established to recompence merit, virtue, and real services rendered to the State—Nevertheless the Military may preserve that which they at present hold.

The election of a Governor for the Dauphin should next have taken place; but M. Freteau proposing that the nomination should be proceeded by laws defining the rights and duties of the Governor, the election was deferred, and the Assembly ordered that the plan of a law upon that subject should be presented to them in eight days.

LONDON, July 15.

Mr. PAINE the author of the *Rights of Man*, arrived in town on Wednesday.

Great numbers of French officers are at present in the Russian navy; and one of these, Mr. Trevensai, has lately been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. He commands one division of the flotilla, and has a Dutch officer, M, Pelissier, for his captain.

The Admiralty at Amsterdam, lately destroyed by fire, not without suspicion of private incendiaries, was esteemed the most magnificent naval emporium of Europe.

July 30. They write from Paris, that the eyes of all are turned towards the frontiers; an attack of a very formidable nature being confidently looked for. This is to be directed by the Prince of Conde, against the Department of the Meuse the Moselle, where M. Bouille commanded. This Prince will make his invasion at the head of 7000 or 8000 gentlemen volunteers, supported by another body of 8000 or 10000 men, levied and paid by the emigrants, and the two brothers of the King.

Twenty thousand citizens of Paris have enrolled their names as volunteers to proceed to the frontiers. Only 4,500 have been admitted to the honor of marching for the present. A considerable number of young gentlemen of Paris have offered to mount themselves, and to go at their own expence to form a body of light horse. But this offer has been declined, as tending to introduce into the National Guard a particular order.

The number of rioters killed in the late affray is not yet known. The detatchment of National Guards was, upon that occasion, followed by carts, into which the slain were immediately thrown, that the populace might not be irritated to further violence by a view of the dead bodies.

The Americans have always professed to consider the King of France as their friend. Since the revolution there is hardly a man in any of the new states who is not attached to the National Assembly, which they consider as actuated by the same ideas as influenced the deliberations and decisions of Congress during the American war.

Monsieur Fayette has a critical and difficult task to perform. His popularity has ebb'd and flow'd at least twenty times within the last six months.

The American China Trade increases very rapidly. The greater part of the tea consumed in our West-India Islands is smuggled into them from Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia.

The dungeon or gaol at Birmingham was crowded on Friday last with the most active of the rioters. Deriving confidence from their numbers, they began to be unruly; and the gaoler, in imitation of his betters, began an address through the key-hole with *Friends and Fellow-Churchmen*.

Aug. 1. It is asserted in all the foreign papers, that the King of Sweden has received the Marquis de Bouille into his service, with the same rank and appointments that he formerly enjoyed in that of his Most Christian Majesty.

During his stay at Spa, a conspiracy against his person was discovered, and one of the conspirators taken into confinement.

COUNTER REVOLUTION.

What rumour has long without sufficient likelihood affirmed, seems now to wear an aspect more serious. From the frontiers, passengers assert that every day small parties of Austrian troops arrive, 20, 40, and frequently 60 together, generally in disguise. About 200 soldiers have deserted from the regiments of Berwick and Liegeois, to join the royal party.

The troops of the Emperor, which are now posted adjoining to, and on the banks of the Rhine, are said to amount to no less than 170,000 men.

M. de Bouille has had frequent conferences with the King of Sweden since his reception into his Majesty's service.

August 4.

PEACE.

At an early period we submitted to the public the pleasing information that on the 6th, 7th, and 8th days of June last, the several propositions made to the Empress of Russia from our Court by Mr. Fawkner, for the accomplishment of peace between the courts of Petersburgh and Constantinople, had been acceded to on the part of her Imperial Majesty, and only waited the ratification of the Divan.

That ratification being acquired, and the Belligerent Powers having mutually pledged themselves to effect and perpetuate the great object—*Peace upon honorable terms*—which appeared all that the allied courts either prefied or wished, agreed thereto, on certain specific terms proposed for that purpose; and the Courts of London and Berlin approved of the same.

This approbation was the notification to Mr. Fawkner, for appearing at the Court of Petersburgh, in the dignified appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of London, in which character he completed the objects effectually that he commenced in a more private capacity, and transmitted officially the intelligence thereof.

Thus, in the space of two months, has Mr. Fawkner, with an uncommon degree of spirit and expedition, completed the intent and design of his mission, and been the happy medium whereby two jarring nations, which had been years at variance, have become reconciled to each other; at the same time that he displayed that consequence, rank, and exalted pre-eminence, which Great-Britain holds among the nations of the world, as the powerful arbiter of peace and war.

Among other benefits which will result to this country from the happy termination of Mr. Fawkner's mission, will be an increase of our trade with Russia; for the Empress has assented to a renewal of the Commercial Treaty which expired in 1786, and by which both countries were so much benefited.

One great end of our present armament being thus happily attained, a special messenger has been dispatched from the Admiralty to Portsmouth for a number of ships to drop down to their moorings in the harbour, that they may be paid off as soon as possible.

All contracts for the fleet were yesterday countermanded.

STATE PAPER.

The following proclamation by the King of Spain, clearly proves the apprehensions entertained by that court, that the French revolution may eventually be productive of discontents in his dominions.

To all Governors of Provinces, Alcaides, Justices, *&c. &c.*

"His Most Catholic Majesty, actuated by a just suspicion, lest the French, become fanatically addicted to that licentiousness which they term liberty, should introduce and circulate their detestable maxims of government, by means of tinkers, knife-grinders, and other itinerant mechanics, who, notwithstanding former regulations, have considerably increased; hereby commands, that all the Governors, Alcaides, and Justices of his Realm, shall especially watch over, and cause to be enregistered, all strangers following the above or any similar professions, without using violence to any such as may be peaceable, but carefully committing to prison all those upon whom papers of a seditious tendency may be found, whether printed or in manuscript, and also all those who may utter sentiments of a similar nature.

"Accordingly, I hereby command all and each of you, in the King's name, to see this ordinance complied with in your respective governments and tribunals. You are also to inform all those who act under you, of the nature and extent of the present decree, and you are to demand an exact account of all their proceedings, which you are to transmit to us.

"You are also enjoined to send us notice of every thing particular that may occur, so that it may be laid before his Majesty, who will in consequence take those measures which may seem most suitable to his wisdom.

"May God grant you long life and happiness!

"LE COMTE DE CIFUENTES."

It is reported that Her Majesty has ordered a superb present of jewellery to the princess of Prussia, lately betrothed to his royal highness the duke of York.

His royal highness the duke of York is the first prince of the blood that has courted personally since Charles I.

As the princesses never go into public, the duchess of York will take precedence of all other ladies.

The fortune of the princess royal of Prussia is spoken of to the value of three hundred thousand pounds. The late Frederick, King of Prussia, left in his coffers between seven and eight millions sterling.

The exportation of gold from South-America has this year been greater than for many years—the expences of the late armament, the increaſe of pay to the military, the Mooriſh war, &c. have obliged the Court of Madrid almoſt to drain their tranſatlantic poſſeſſions of all their treaſure.

Yeſterday goods to the amount of one hundred and forty thouſand pounds were entered at the Cuſtom-houſe for America.

Capt. Bligh is now on his way a ſecond time, for the purpoſe of tranſplanting the bread-fruit trees; and his ſucceſs and ſafety is eagerly deſired and wiſhed for by this nation.

On the 4th ult. at noon, a miller at Minehead, Somerſetſhire, was trying an experiment, by burning a tar barrel, when the wind being very high, the fire communicated to a large ſtack of furze that ſtood in his yard, which inſtantly got into a blaze, and ſpread with the greateſt rapidity to the adjoining dwellings, ſo that before the next morning upwards of 72 houſes, comprising almoſt the whole of the middle town, were reduced to aſhes. By this terrible and ſudden fire, the centre of the above once reſpectable and flouriſhing maritime town is now become a heap of ruins. Among the few good houſes which providentially eſcaped the general conflagration, are thoſe of Mr. Davis, Mr. Warren, Mr. H. Ball, Mr. P. Ball, and a few others. One life was loſt, viz. that of Mr. D. Price, a poor maniac, who, being confined, was in the hurry and confuſion forgotten till too late. What adds to this heavy affliction is, that few, if any of the houſes were inſured.

PORTSMOUTH, July 31.

Friday evening the following experiment were made on board a ſhip in this harbour, by that very ingenious artiſt Mr. Hill, carpenter of the Active frigate, and inventor of a machine for drawing bolts out of ſhip's ſides, &c.

1ſt. He ſtopped a ſhot hole on the outſide of the ſhip, 4 feet under water, in the ſpace of one minute, without the aſſiſtance of any perſon out of the veſſel.

2d. He ſtopped, in the ſame manner, a ſpace in the ſhip's ſide, 4 feet under water, of 4 feet by 4 inches, in two minutes and an half. During the time of effectually curing both leaks, the ſhip only made 10 inches water in the well.

3d. An experiment on the chain-pump, with a new conſtructed wheel of Mr. Hill's inventing, which acts upon infinitely better principles than that at preſent in uſe, is much ſafer, leſs liable to be out of order, and will be a material ſaving to government in chains and faucers.

Theſe experiments were made before the Commiſſioner, ſundry officers of the navy, maſter ſhipwright, his aſſiſtants, maſter attendants, and ſeveral of the moſt ſcientific carpenters in the fleet: by all of whom they were highly approved, and pronounced to be of the greateſt ſervice in an engagement, and to navigation in general.

BOSTON, September 21.

We are informed that the National Aſſembly has decreed, That the new Legiſlature of France ſhall meet at Paris on the 15th of October next—and that the Conſtitution, *intire*, ſhall be preſented to the King, for his *approbation*, the 1ſt of that month. To this period, the attention of the French nation is attracted. It is a doubt with many, that *Louis* will aſſent to it—and they found their doubts on his late conduct, and preſent ſituation. If he ſhould not, much uneaſineſs is expected—and the Royaliſts will then, *if ever*, make their ſtroke to effect a Counter-Revolution.

The Societies in England, Scotland, and Ireland, which have commemorated the French Revolution, amount in number to near fifty, and are compoſed of the moſt reſpectable characters. From thoſe of London, Dublin, Glaſgow, Birmingham, Liverpool, Mancheſter, Taunton, Norwich, and Plymouth, we have received particular accounts. The ſentiments given in their toaſts are worthy Britiſh and Iriſh Freemen; an univerſal philanthropic ſpirit animates them all; and our country ſhares liberally of their attention. At Mancheſter, two of the toaſts were—"May the *New* World regenerate the *Old*"—"May the leaven of *America* leaven the whole earth."

The magnanimity and coolneſs ſhewn by Dr. Prieſtley, in his addreſs to the inhabitants of Birmingham, deſignates his character. Few minds could have ſupported the irreparable loſs he has ſuſtained.

Mr. *Benjamin Greene* is choſen Treaſurer of the *Boſton Tontine Aſſociation*.

Lord *Wycombe*, ſon to the Marquis of *Lanſdowne* (known in America by the title of Lord *Shelburne*) arrived in town, from New-York, ſince our laſt.

The PRESIDENT of the United States has been pleaſed to iſſue Letters Patent, recognizing the appointment of RICHARD CODMAN, Eſq. of this town, as Vice-Conſul of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty the Queen of Portugal, for the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

NEW-LONDON, September 22.

Tueſday night laſt, a negro man broke into the dwelling-houſe of Capt. Gabriel Siſtarre, of the Great-neck in this town, and ſtole ſundry articles; he then ſet fire to the houſe, by placing ſome brands of fire at the corner of the kitchen. The ſmoke alarmed a ſervant that lodged over the kitchen, who awaked the family; by which means the houſe, and perhaps ſeveral lives were preſerved.——He was taken into cuſtody laſt evening.

From a Country Correſpondent.

As the raiſing of Indian corn is no ſmall part of the improvement of the farmer, and as the corn is often hurt with early froſt, I would remind thoſe who wiſh to ſecure their crop, that it is neceſſary to take the firſt ripe ears for ſeed, which may be eaſily done, by obſerving your field, when it firſt begins to ripen; you will then ſee here and there an ear, all over the field, turned white, which ears ſhould be plucked off, hung up and thoroughly dried. If it be neglected a few days, or if there comes a ſmall froſt, they cannot be known from the reſt of the corn. Practiſing this method, your corn will be ten days or a fortnight earlier in the ſeaſon, and ſo eſcape the early froſts. From my own experience, I believe that practiſing the above method, there would be thouſands of buſhels more of ſound corn raiſed in a year, in one ſingle county.

A Friend to the Induſtrious.

PROVIDENCE, September 22.

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman, at New-London, to his friend in this town, dated September 14, 1791.

"Here I am, in New-London with my wife and family. I left the Cape the 26th ult. in the Brigantine Three Brothers, being appointed by the Aſſembly to come with one of the members to aſk aſſiſtance of Congreſs, for our poor diſtreſſed Colony, which I left in a moſt horrid ſituation.---All the ſlaves of the Planters have revolted, and they have burnt in the courſe of three days about fifty plantations, and killed every perſon they could catch. Every plantation and landing place from Port Malligo to Limanard are totally deſtroyed; it was ſuppoſed the ſame effect took place at Port-au-Prince and Aux-Cayes; as ſome of the negroes taken by our troops ſay, it was to take place the ſame day throughout the colony."

GEORGE-TOWN, (M.) September 24.

Monday evening laſt the PRESIDENT of the United States, his LADY, and Suite, arrived in this town from the Seat of Government; and on Tueſday took their departure for Mount Vernon.

DOVER (*N. H.*) September 21.

The Convention of this State, which met at Concord to reviſe and amend our State Conſtitution, not being able to agree, have adjourned to meet in February next—previous to which, they choſe a committee to digeſt and arrange their ſentiments as the public good may require.

FOR ſome time paſt our whole attention
Has been engroſs'd by the *Convention*,
At Concord held—and where of late
Our *ſapient* politicians met—
At once with *fervent ebullition*,
To *boil* us down, the Conſtitution,
Determined each and every man,
T' improve upon old SOLON's plan,
To prove LYCURGUS was a fool,
Each SYSTEM writer—but a tool—
That at this day each wild Fanatic
Undoubtedly was democratic—
Ariſtocrats had fail'd in France,
Which led the King and Queen a dance.
—Full long in quiet peace and patience,
We've waited their determinations,
And now our readers we'll inform
They met at *Concord*—did no harm.
Canvaſs'd old errors—chatted—chid—
As ORATORS at ATHENS did.
Some thought it wiſe, and ſome not beſt
T'eſtabliſh a *religious teſt*—
Others found out a ſhocking flaw
Within our COURTS of COMMON LAW.
Some Juſtices, o'er fond of fees,
Wiſh'd to deſtroy the *Common Pleas*.
Others contended with their might
Th' *Repreſentation* was not right;
Each one on his own ſide contended
That part alone he wiſh'd amended.
When, after long and learn'd debate,
Too tedious for us to relate,
Each party Zealot fully fir'd,
Took horſe, and ſtraightway home retir'd.
The CONSTITUTION, if 'tis lame,
As yet continues—all the ſame;
Whether a bleſſing or a curſe,
'Tis neither better, now, nor worſe.
The labouring mountain after *Touſe*,
Has thus brought forth—a *ſimple* MOUSE.

Philadelphia, October 1.

The Pittſburgh Gazette of the 17th inſt. contains the reſolutions of a meeting of Delegates at Pittſburgh, from the Counties of Weſtmoreland, Waſhingotn, Fayette and Allegheny, againſt the Law of Congreſs laying Duties on diſtilled Spirits—alſo petitions from the ſame to the Legiſlatures of the Union, and of this Commonwealth—and an addreſs to the neighbouring Counties in Pennſylvania and Virginia, and to the State of Kentucky, propoſing their co-operation in oppoſing the ſaid Law.

The Decree of the National Aſſembly, confirming the inviolability of the King, has met the approbation of various parts of the kingdom, and from which addreſſes have been received by the Aſſembly approving of their conduct.

Major Snead was tried the 15th ult. at the Supreme Court at Wilmington, N. C. on an indictment charging him with the murder of Col. George Mitchell—The jury brought in a verdict of *Manſlaughter*.

Previous to the organization of the general government the States individually, were almoſt conſtantly engaged in legiſlating for the union at large—propoſitions and requiſitions from the old Congreſs engroſſed the attention of the State Legiſlatures from ſeſſion to ſeſſion in ſuch manner as ſcarcely afforded them any opportunity to turn their attention to thoſe important concerns with which their immediate intereſt and proſperity were connected—and though the idea of a *part* legiſlating for the *whole*, involved the groſſeſt abſurdity, and was attended with inſuperable difficulties, diviſion, confuſion, and ruin, yet ſuch a wretched ſyſtem found ſtrenuous advocates!

What a ſcene does the preſent ſituation of affairs exhibit; relieved from the intolerable burthen of continental legiſlation, the ſeveral States now turn their attention to objects within their controul; theſe objects preſent a field of legiſlation which ſtrikes the mind with pleaſure in contemplating its extent and variety—and while it is explored, the eſſential and very important intereſts of the State are unfolded to view in a new and ſurpriſing point of light. The Legiſlature of this Commonwealth has been moſt honorably engaged during the preſent ſeſſion in attending to theſe great objects; Among other acts which ſhew their enlightened and liberal policy, we may juſtly notice thoſe for incorporating the canal and lock-navigation company—for opening new roads on the plan of turnpikes—for uniting the Univerſity and College—for erecting a houſe for the Preſident of the United States---for ſupporting government, by granting competent and decent ſalaries to the officers of the judicial department, &c. Theſe are Legiſlative tranſactions on a ſcale that muſt continue to the State that celebrity which ſhe now enjoys; and while they muſt conduce greatly to the wealth of her citizens at large, they will increaſe her weight and importance as a diſtinguiſhed member of the great American family.

Party is the engine by which the worſt characters often work themſelves into popular favor.

There is no government however perfect, which is not alloyed by a party ſpirit; The devil once raiſed a party in heaven.

The maxim of party is, that the *end* juſtifies the *means*—hence a ſacrifice of honor and honeſty are the almoſt univerſal reſult of bandying with a party.

There are characters in the world who poſſeſs ſo much probity, dignity and independence of mind, that they never could be brought to join the cabals of a party; ſuch are often rendered unpopular through party intrigues, but in the hour of extremity, their virtue proves a rock on which the confidence of their country repoſes with ſafety.

It is almoſt impoſſible that a party man ſhould be diſpaſſionate, diſintereſted or ſincere.

The colliſion of parties is deſtructive of the public happineſs—for while the people are warmly engaged in ſupporting the conteſt, the principals who often keep out of ſight, are preying on their intereſt.

Such is the imperfection of human wiſdom, that the beſt adminiſtration that ever exiſted in any country could never guard itſelf from the ſhafts of an envious party ſpirit—there is ſomething in our natures which leads us to balance a foible againſt the whole circle of human virtues.

"IN times of general agitation,
Some riſe like ſcum in fermentation:
Who puſh and kick the whole world up-
Side down, to get themſelves a-top:
And when they've gained their favourite point,
For want of ſtrength can't move a joint.
As uſeleſs as a leaky caſk,
Or like a *furnace* out of blaſt;
Who ſhortly muſt be laid aſide,
Like horſe, unfit to draw or ride."

There is a ſpecies of pride among mankind which remarkably diſtinguiſhes ſome characters—they cannot boaſt of the bounty of nature either in reſpect to their perſons, or parts, and yet they ſeem to be inflated with a ſtronger blaſt of vanity than even thoſe who value themſelves on their anceſtors, their literary advantages, or an affluent patrimony.—An ignorant purſe-proud upſtart, who has ſuddenly acquired property is probably intended by Butler in the following lines—

"*The trueſt characters of ignorance*
Are vanity, and pride, and arrogance;
As blind men uſe to bear their noſes higher
Than thoſe that have their eyes and ſight entire."

It has been doubted whether any human mind is totally free from the paſſion of envy—the love of flattery is unqueſtionably as general; of all the modes of attacking the underſtanding, this has always been found the moſt ſucceſsful—the draught when artfully prepared finds a ready admittance—ſo true is the ſatire contained in the following quotation—

"*An aſs will with his long ears fray*
The flies, that tickle him, away;
But man delights to have his ears
Blown maggots in by flatterers."

The following very judicious paragraph is copied from the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

It is more than probable (ſays a correſpondent) that the human race will never behold a government founded altogether on the principles of equity. There are ſo many natural, as well as artificial inequalities in the human faculties, that this event can ſcarcely be ever expected; and perhaps it would not prove even commonly beneficial. Let us take a general ſurvey of the face of the globe we inhabit. We ſhall find it diverſified by the river and the cataract; by the plain and the mountain; which diverſities indubitably contribute to the good of man. Let us therefore decently enjoy our preſent happy conſtitution, which allows a laudable ſcope to ambition and to induſtry, and is capable of repelling their bad effects, if any ſhould be meditated againſt the peace of the community.

On Sunday morning departed this life, in the 73d year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM BRADFORD, many years the Editor of the *Pennſylvania Journal*, and Colonel of a regiment of militia during the late war. He was deſcended from one of the firſt ſettlers in Pennſylvania, and was one of four generations of Printers, who have univerſally diſtinguiſhed themſelves by devoting the preſs to the preſervation and extenſion of the liberties of their country. This venerable patriot took an early and active part in every ſcene of difficulty and danger which occurred during the American revolution. Fear had no place in his breaſt. Nor did he ever, in a ſingle inſtance, betray, or even diſappoint the confidence which his fellow-citizens placed in him, whether in the ſecret enterprizes of the cabinet, or in the open dangers of the field.

His remains were interred on Monday afternoon, in the Preſbyterian grave-yard, in Arch-ſtreet, attended by a large concourſe of the inhabitants of the city, and particularly by the early and ſteady friends of the revolution, who can never recollect the important events of the years 1774, 1775, and 1776, without connecting them with the name of this Patriotic Citizen.

Total Average PRICE *of* GRAIN, *in* ENGLAND *and* WALES, *from April* 1790, *to April* 1791.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	
6ſ3¾	4ſ1½	3ſ3	2ſ1½	3ſ7½	per Buſhel.
50ſ6	33ſ2	26ſ	17ſ8	20ſ2	per Quarter.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Adriana,	Robertſon,	Liverpool
Brig Alfred,	Earle,	Madeira
Mary,	M'Iver,	Jamaica
Anna,	Lathmore,	Oporto

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	20ſ6 pr. £.	102½	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	11ſ6	57½	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12ſ2	61	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	19ſ6	97½	
Indents	11ſ6	57½	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15ſ		
Bank Subſcriptions,	133	134	Dollars.

☞ *Tickets in the NEW-HAVEN WHARF LOTTERY, warranted undrawn the 22d of Sept. being the lateſt intelligence from thence, to be had of* SAMUEL ANDERSON, *next door to the Bank, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.*

HAZARD and ADDOMS,
BROKERS,

HAVE removed their Office to the corner of Cheſnut and Third Streets—where they purchaſe and ſell CERTIFICATES, BANK STOCK, &c. &c.

Buſineſs of all kinds, in their line, tranſacted on Commiſſion.

They have for ſale, TICKETS in the Second Claſs of the Maſſachuſetts Semi-annual Lottery (the drawing of which will commence on the 13th inſt.) and in the Twenty-Second Claſs of the Charleſton Lottery, *at the Managers prices.*

To be let, on moderate Ground Rent, forever,
A Lot of Ground, eligibly ſituated, in *Kenſington*, fronting on three ſtreets. There are improvements on this lot, which, added to its ſituation, make it worthy of particular attention.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1791.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I NOW send you a third Elegy, which is the only remaining one that I shall publish. I do not know but that the situation of mind which I am now going to describe is entirely new; at least, I never remember to have heard it taken notice of. *Congreve*, in one of his Comedies, makes a lover say that, irritated with the treatment of his mistress, he had determined to forget her. To assist himself in conquering his passion, he made a list of her imperfections; which he got by heart, and repeated so often, as to become, at length, attached to them. This appears natural—for the habit of thinking on any thing, for a long time, commonly renders that habit agreeable—and generally the thing itself. This may possibly account for what I am going to mention. It is now several years since I found myself prompted to write the first Elegy. I need not relate to you what have been my feelings in the mean time; the two pieces which I have already sent you sufficiently declare them. The custom of dedicating a particular part of every day for the purpose of reflecting on a subject which so much interested me, has induced a habit very pleasing, and not to be departed from without pain. The effect of this habit has been to place the object of my affections always in a pleasing view; and it has, latterly, been constantly attended with delight. So far am I wedded to this enjoyment, that I much suspect whether any after situation in life will be able wholly to take it from me. And so much have I accustomed myself to think of her with pleasure, that I believe, even her marriage with another person, (if he were respectable, and capable of making her happy) would hardly so far affect my habit of contemplating her, as to make it painful.

I have placed these remarks before the Elegy, to prepare those who read it for what they might otherwise condemn as a singularity, without existence in nature. Few persons feel interested in things of this kind—and in truth few things are so disgusting as what are commonly called Love Elegies. There seems to be an indelicacy in a person's making his affections public, which shocks the mind too much for it to relish the beauty of verse, or the pictures of passion. Perhaps I deceive myself—but had I not thought that the pieces, which I have sent you, would be of use to mankind, the considerations already mentioned would have deterred me from sending them.

ELEGY III.

FROM the wild fury of the tyrant Love
  Escaped, a gentle passion fills my breast,
That whispers peace, and calls my soul to prove
  The milder influence of Affection's rest.

Soul of my soul! where'er I chance to stray,
  Thy pleasing image cheers the rugged road;
Smooths with fresh smiles the variegated way,
  And gives delight to Sorrow's bleak abode.

Still as I view thee, in whatever light,
  Thou look'st perfection to my partial eyes;
In female worth most excellently bright,
  In woman's real duty truly wise.

Where, with such moving, such affecting grace,
  Is *filial piety* so fair display'd?
The look of love, of sympathy the face,
  Is thine, to fondest parents, happy maid.

In all the *business of domestic life*,
  Thy toils relieve a darling mother's cares;
And, a bright emblem of a worthy wife,
  Thy hand the labors of the household shares.

Studious of science, silently retired,
  I see thee bending o'er the page of truth;
And with unceasing vigilance inspired,
  Deriving knowledge from the tales of youth.

Thine is the power to ope the liberal stores
  Of *real learning*, and to seize the spoil;
To mark *its* stream of treasure as it pours,
  And pierce the fountain with rewarded toil.

The slanderous charge of vain and haughty man,
  Who talks of female pedantry and pride,
Affects not thee; self-taught on wisdom's plan,
  Who shew'st the instruction which thou seem'st to hide.

Thine is that *secret, and that nameless grace*,
  By strangers honor'd, or thyself their guest,
Which lights up pleasure in each circling face,
  And yileds soft ease to every anxious breast.

Thine too that *dignity* of *female charms*
  Which gives fair order to the festive dance;
And that *accordant gentleness* which charms
  The soul with force fresh pleasures to advance.

In *friendship's confidential hour*, 'tis thine
  The heart, attentive to thy voice, to cheer;
To ope affection's inexhausted mine,
  And waken pity's sympathetic tear.

"Still let me view thee in this pleasing light,"
  Mistress of every power the soul to move;
From the sweet action spreading mild delight,
  To that which thrills with agonizing love.

Arm'd with Anticipation's eagle eye,
  I pierce the mystic veil of *future life*;
And, with unutterable pleasure, spy
  In thee the glory of a *perfect wife*.

At home, abroad, with strangers, or with friends,
  Thy deeds, delighting, spread around thee joy;
Thy steps accordant extacy attends,
  And bliss, whose transports live without alloy.

With the same look that holds thy husband's heart,
  And binds to thee his confidence and love,
I see thy eyes a *mother's* smiles impart,
  Thy lips parental tenderness improve.

Thy flattering hand, and loved embrace, delight
  The child whose little lips are raised to thine;
Thy hand maternal rocks, the winter night,
  The infant cradle where thy hopes recline.

Oft as the lips of innocence are press'd,
  With all a parent's fondness, parent's zeal,
To thy caressing, and supporting breast,
  I see the look of rapture o'er thee steal.

And as thy arms their lovely charge sustain,
  Whose little sports the tears of joy beguile,
I see thy prayer a heavenly audience gain,
  And draw from heaven an approbating smile.

——— And now *futurity's* loved pictures fly—
  In *real life* I see thee as thou art;
A *friend* whose cares can dry the tearful eye,
  And breathe calm comfort to the unhappy heart.

Now should my constancy hereafter fail
  To win thy tongue to answering words of love,
May one more worthy, and refined, prevail
  Thy yielding heart with passion's power to move.

For with such pure, disinterested care,
  I wish thy weal, 'twould be my highest joy,
Thy love forgotten, and unfelt despair,
  To see thy bliss a good man's tho'ts employ.

Yes, I could see him fold thee in his arms,
  And strain thy beauties to his raptured heart;
And bend, enamour'd, o'er thy world of charms;
  If thou to me would friendship's balm impart.

——— O come, with lenient care my spirit soothe,
  Exalt each noble virtue of my soul;
Win it to friendship, dignity, and truth,
  And bid the Muse's blessing o'er it roll!

1791. CARRYL.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

New-Jersey, 2d Class—to commence drawing 26th inst. } Posi-
Massachusetts Semi-annual, 2d Class, 13th October. } tively

May be had as above.

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the subscriber, at Bordentown, and stolen from the same the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 small box, containing four clocks and one dozen testaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one striped vest and breeches, two shirts and a small bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jersey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other small books; 1 box containing 447 real ostrich feathers, some of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paste-boards.——Stolen at the same time, a large Batteau, with black sides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the above property, so that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; also a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that they may be brought to justice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jersey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

W. M'DOUGALL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,

No. 28, *Carter's Alley*.

HE returns his sincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced these eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his school for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his scholars, will still ensure him a respectable share of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the season.

Those who please to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be assured, they will be taught in the most approved stile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practising for the improvement of the scholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wednesday; when the employers, and strangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. These practisings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

AND NEW-HAVEN

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the same place.

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY assure the Public, that the second Class of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thursday* the 13th of *October* next, or *sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of. As the Managers have in their several monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour assigned, so they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000 Tickets.				

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the several MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-store, Franklin's Head, Court-street—and at other places, as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*

IF THOMAS FRANKS, lately of Little York, in Virginia, (but originally of Scarborough, in Yorkshire, Great-Britain) will make himself known, together with his present place of residence, either to his brother JOHN FRANKS, who is now in this Port, or to the subscriber, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage. THOMAS ROBINSON.

Portland, (District of Maine) *August* 29, 1791.

P. S. In case of the decease of Mr. FRANKS, his legal heir or heirs are requested to forward their names and places of abode to Mr. ROBINSON, as above.

GEORGETOWN, September 9, 1791.

THE Sales of the Lots in the Federal City will commence on Monday the 17th day of October next. The Commissioners finding they may engage materials and workmen for the public buildings to any desirable extent; with a view to draw the fund into action, so as to facilitate the work, instead of a deposit of 8 per cent. will require 1-4th part of the purchase money to be paid down, the residue to be on bonds with security, payable with interest in three equal payments. The manner of improvement will be published at the sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STUART,
DANIEL CARROLL,
} Commissioners.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commissioners appointed to receive Subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the said Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21st day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
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Necker on Religious Opinions.
Fordyce's Addresses to Young Men.
——— Sermons to Young Women.
Poor Man's Help and Young Man's Guide.
Newton's Dissertations on the Prophecies.
Lectures delivered by Soame Jenyns.
The Christian Remembrancer.
Future State Eternal.
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Jenyn's Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion.
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Think Well On't.
Devout Christian's Vade Mécum
Edwards's History of Redemption.
——— on the Religious Affections.
——— against Chauncey.
Booth's Apology for the Baptists
Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible.
Enfield's Family Prayers.
Methodist Hymns.
Watts's Hymns and Psalms.
Price's Sermons.

Ramsay's American Revolution
History of America.
Morse's Geography.
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Shaw's Abridgement of Bruce's Travels.
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Boyle's Voyages.
Sterne's Sentimental Journey.
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Journey through Sweden.
Dupaty's Travels.
Stretch's Beauties of History.
Allison's Essay on the Nature and Principles of Taste.

Philadelphia, August 6 1791. (w&sgw 12w6t)

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No.* 10 *to* 31, *both inclusive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled,* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No.* 1 *to No.* 10, *have been shipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any person who may incline to subscribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furnished with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*